

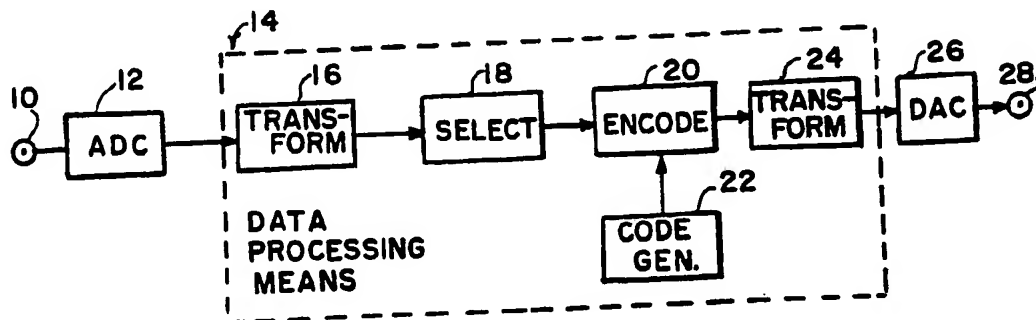
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(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR AUTOMATICALLY IDENTIFYING A PROGRAM INCLUDING A SOUND SIGNAL			



(57) Abstract

A method and apparatus for automatically identifying a program broadcast by a radio station or by a television channel, or recorded on a medium, by adding an inaudible encoded message to the sound signal of the program, the message identifying the broadcasting channel or station, the program and/or the exact date. In one embodiment, the sound signal is transmitted via analog-to-digital converter (12) to a data processor (14) enabling frequency components to be split up, enabling the energy in some of the frequency components to be altered in a predetermined manner to form an encoded identification message, and with the output from the data processor (14) being connected via a digital-to-analog converter (26) to an audio output for broadcasting or recording the sound signal. In another embodiment, an analog bandpass filter is employed to separate a band of frequencies from the sound signal so that energy in the separated band may be thus altered to encode the sound signal.

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METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR AUTOMATICALLY IDENTIFYING A  
PROGRAM INCLUDING A SOUND SIGNAL

The invention relates to a method and to  
apparatus for automatically identifying a program  
5 including a sound signal, such as a radio program or a  
television program, in particular, or a program recorded  
on a medium such as a microgroove disk, a magnetic tape,  
a compact disk for reading by laser, or a video disk.

Such automatic identification of programs is  
10 applicable to measuring the audience of radio stations or  
television channels, to monitoring the inclusion of  
advertising programs in television or radio broadcasts,  
or indeed to keeping an account of royalties due to  
authors or to performers for public broadcasting of their  
15 works.

It has been proposed to add an inaudible coded  
message to the sound signal of a program to be  
identified, the encoded message comprising information  
such as the identity of the broadcasting channel or  
20 station, the identity of the program, and possibly the  
exact date of transmission. A specialized decoder  
associated with a television or radio receiver serves to  
extract the encoded message added to the sound signal and  
to record it in a memory.

25 To ensure that the encoded message is inaudible  
on being output from the loudspeaker(s) of a receiver, it  
must either be at a very low frequency (e.g. 40 Hz), or  
else it must be at an audible frequency but emitted at a  
level that is well below the level of the sound signal  
30 (in the range -50 dB to -60dB).

The essential drawback of these proposed means  
is that they require a specialized decoder to be  
integrated in the television or radio receiver. The  
characteristics of the loudspeakers in such receivers are  
35 such that in general they do not pass signals at  
frequencies below about 100 Hz. When the encoded message  
is emitted on an audible frequency but at a level that is

well below the level of the sound signal, it is also very difficult to pick up the message using a microphone, particularly since the directivity of a loudspeaker increases with frequency, as does the attenuation of the signal it reproduces.

Another proposed technique consists in using one type of modulation for broadcasting the sound signal and another type of modulation for broadcasting the encoded message. Here again, it is necessary for a specialized decoder to be integrated in the receiver in order to be able to recover the encoded message.

An object of the present invention is to provide a method and apparatus for automatically identifying a program including a sound signal in which there is an inaudible encoded message, by means of a decoder that is totally independent of the receiver for receiving the program.

Another object of the invention is to provide a method and apparatus of this type enabling the audiences of radio and television broadcasts to be measured.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide a method and apparatus of this type which makes it simple to monitor the broadcasting of works recorded on media such as microgroove disks, magnetic tapes, compact disks for reading by laser, or video disks.

To this end, the present invention in accordance with one aspect thereof provides a method of automatically identifying a program that includes a sound signal, by including an inaudible encoded message in the sound signal, the message containing data corresponding to the identity of a broadcasting channel or station, to the identity of the program, and/or to the exact date of broadcasting, the method comprising the steps of selecting at least one narrow band of audible frequencies in the sound signal, altering the energy of the sound signal in said frequency band in a characteristic manner that is predetermined and repeated, and broadcasting the

sound signal including the alterations or in recording it on a medium.

Preferably, the alterations to the energy in the sound signal in said frequency band are of the pulse or quasi-pulse type.

Compared with the prior art, this method presents several advantages:

the alterations applied to the energy of the sound signal in a narrow band of audible frequencies can be reproduced without difficulty by the loudspeaker of a receiver while still remaining completely inaudible, regardless of the quality of the loudspeaker;

a program-identifying message can be built up by repeating these alterations in compliance with a predetermined code, which message may include a relatively large amount of information such as the identity of the broadcasting channel or station, the identity of the program itself, and the exact date of transmission;

the quality of the sound signal including the encoded message is not audibly degraded;

the general frequency spectrum of the sound signal is not perceptibly changed by adding the encoded message;

the total energy of the sound signal is not perceptibly changed;

the method of the invention is applicable regardless of the type of modulation used for transmitting the sound signal;

the encoded identity message may be detected in the sound signal reproduced by the loudspeaker of a receiver (or of an apparatus for playing back a recording) by means of a decoder situated within the listening area of the loudspeaker without there being a need to provide any kind of connection between the decoder and the receiver or playback device;

the decoder may be portable; and

it may be installed permanently in the listening area of the loudspeaker of a receiver or playback device, or else it may be carried about by a person.

5           According to another aspect of the invention, the method comprises comparing the energy of the sound signal in said frequency band with a threshold and in altering said energy only if it is greater than the threshold.

10           In this way, the encoded message is not added to the sound signal of the program during periods of silence, during which it would otherwise be audible.

          The duration of the pulses altering the sound signal in said narrow frequency band is preferably less  
15   than about 100 ms, e.g. about 10 ms.

          The repetition rate of these pulses may lie in the range 5 Hz to 20 Hz, for example.

          The narrow frequency band including the encoded message preferably lies between about 100 Hz and about  
20   700 Hz and may be a few tens of hertz wide.

          The energy of the sound signal in said frequency band may be altered by reducing said energy to a value that is substantially zero, or on the contrary by increasing said energy to a predetermined value.

25           According to another aspect of the invention, the method also comprises selecting at least two narrow frequency bands of the sound signal and in altering the energy of the sound signal in said two frequency bands simultaneously in a manner that is predetermined and  
30   repeated to encode the identity message.

          The encoding data rate can thus be increased by simultaneously adding different portions of the message in a plurality of narrow frequency bands in the sound signal.

35           It is thus also possible to improve the inaudibility of the encoded message by reducing the energy of the sound signal in one frequency band while

increasing said energy in another frequency band so as to compensate for the changes of energy in the sound signal between the two frequency bands.

According to another aspect of the invention,  
5 the method comprises splitting up the sound signal into frequency components, either in analog manner by filtering or else in digital manner by a Fourier transform or by a wavelet transform, altering the energy of the frequency components lying in the above-mentioned  
10 frequency band(s) in a manner that is predetermined, and then rebuilding the sound signal and in broadcasting it or recording it on a medium.

According to yet another aspect of the invention, the method comprises picking up the sound  
15 signal containing the encoded identification message when the signal is reproduced by a loudspeaker, detecting the alterations made to the energy of the signal in at least one of the above-mentioned frequency bands, deducing the encoded identification message therefrom, and storing the  
20 message in a memory.

One or more frequency components are extracted from the sound signal picked up at the outlet from the loudspeaker either in analog manner by filtering or in digital manner by a Fourier transform, or by a wavelet  
25 transform, and then the above-mentioned alterations that constitute the encoded message are detected in the frequency component(s) corresponding to the above-mentioned narrow frequency band(s).

In accordance with a still further aspect, the  
30 invention also provides apparatus for automatically identifying a program that includes a sound signal conveying an inaudible encoded message comprising data corresponding to the identity of a broadcasting channel or station, to the identity of the program, and/or to the  
35 exact date of broadcasting, the apparatus comprising means enabling the energy of the sound signal in at least one previously determined narrow band of audible

frequencies to be altered in a manner that is predetermined and repeated, the set of alterations produced in this way constituting the encoded message.

- This apparatus further comprises code
- 5 generation means transforming channel, station, program and/or date identity data into a least one sequence of pulse or quasi-pulse signals defining the alterations to be made to the energy of the sound signal in the, or each, above-mentioned frequency band.

- 10 Preferably, this apparatus comprises means for comparing the energy of the signal in said frequency band with a threshold, and means for preventing said energy being altered when it is below the threshold.

- In a first embodiment, this apparatus comprises
- 15 analog-to-digital conversion means for the sound signal, said conversion means being connected to data processing means receiving the digitized signal and designed to split it up into frequency components, to alter the energy of the signal in said frequency band in compliance
- 20 with the encoded message to be included, and to rebuild the signal from its frequency components, together with digital-to-analog conversion means connected to the output of the data processing means.

- In another embodiment, this apparatus comprises
- 25 a set of frequency filters connected in parallel and receiving the sound signal on their inputs, said set comprising at least one bandpass filter for extracting the above-mentioned narrow frequency band from the sound signal and for applying it to one input of a controlled
- 30 switch whose other input is connected to an output of code generator means, the set of filters also comprising lowpass and highpass filters for transmitting the frequencies of the sound signal that are not included in the above-mentioned frequency band, and a summing circuit
- 35 whose inputs are respectively connected to the output of the controlled switch and to the outputs of the lowpass and highpass filters to reconstitute the sound signal.



In accordance with yet another aspect, the invention also provides at least one device for decoding the message included in the sound signal, said device being intended to be located in range of a loudspeaker reproducing the signal, the device comprising a microphone for picking up the signal reproduced by the loudspeaker, means for processing said signal to detect the alterations made to the energy of the signal in the above-mentioned narrow frequency band(s) and for deducing therefrom the message included in the signal, and means for storing said message in a memory.

In a first embodiment, the decoding device comprises an analog-to-digital converter connecting the output of the microphone to the input of data processing means including at least one microprocessor enabling the signal digitized at the output from the microphone to be split up into frequency components, enabling the alterations of the energy in the frequency components of the signal to be detected in the above-specified frequency band(s), enabling the encoded message to be deduced therefrom, and enabling it to be recorded in a memory.

In another embodiment, the decoding device comprises at least one bandpass filter receiving the output signal from the microphone to extract therefrom the frequency band conveying the encoded message and to apply it to analog circuits for detecting the alterations made to the sound signal in said frequency band.

The decoding device is easily made portable and may include a motion detector.

In accordance with a still further aspect of the invention, a method of estimating an audience for widely disseminated audible information is provided wherein the widely disseminated audible information includes an inaudible identification code indicating a source thereof and included within at least one band of frequencies of the widely disseminated audible

information by modifying an energy level of a portion of an audible signal of the widely disseminated audible information within the at least one band of frequencies. The method comprises the steps of: selecting a group of  
5 individuals from among the audience; providing each of the individuals with a respective personal monitoring device capable of being carried on the person of each such individual, the personal monitoring device including means for converting sounds including the widely  
10 disseminated audible information received thereby into a processing signal, means for extracting the inaudible identification code from the processing signal by detecting the modifications to the energy level thereof within the at least one band of frequencies, and means  
15 for storing information from the extracted code indicating the source of the widely disseminated audible information; collecting information concerning widely disseminated audible information provided to each of the group of individuals during a predetermined time period  
20 with the use of each respective personal monitoring device carried thereby by extracting inaudible identification codes from processing signals converted from sounds including said widely disseminated audible information received by the respective monitoring device  
25 carried by each of the group of individuals and storing the information from the extracted code; and producing an estimate of the audience for at least one source of widely disseminated audible information based on the collected information.

30 In accordance with yet still another aspect of the invention, a monitoring device is provided for use in collecting information for estimating an audience for widely disseminated audible information while carried on the person of an individual audience member, the widely  
35 disseminated audible information including an inaudible identification code indicating a source thereof and included within at least one band of frequencies of the

widely disseminated audible information by modifying an energy level of a portion of an audible signal of the widely disseminated audible information within the at least one band of frequencies. The monitoring device  
5 comprises: an enclosure; means for attaching the enclosure to the person of an individual audience member; transducing means for converting sounds including the widely disseminated audible information received thereby into a processing signal; code extraction means for  
10 extracting the inaudible identification code from the processing signal by detecting the modifications to the energy level thereof within the at least one band of frequencies; and storage means for storing information from the extracted code indicating the source of the  
15 widely disseminated audible information; the transducer means, the code extraction means and the storage means being carried within the enclosure.

The invention will be better understood and other aspects, details, and advantages thereof will  
20 appear more clearly on reading the following description given by way of example and with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a block diagram of apparatus of the invention for encoding a sound signal as broadcast by a  
25 radio station or by a television channel, or as recorded on a medium;

Figure 2 is a graph showing diagrammatically a portion of the way the signal is encoded in a narrow frequency band;

30 Figure 3 is a block diagram showing a decoder device in accordance with the invention;

Figure 4 is a block diagram showing a variant embodiment of the decoder device; and

Figure 5 is a block diagram of a variant  
35 embodiment of the device for encoding the sound signal of a program.

Reference is made initially to Figure 1 which is a block diagram of a first embodiment of apparatus for encoding the sound signal of a program transmitted by a radio station or by a television channel, or else recorded on a medium such as a microgroove disk, a magnetic tape, a compact disk for reading by laser, or a video disk.

The apparatus of the invention is designed to add an inaudible encoded identification message to the sound signal of the program that is to be broadcast or recorded on the medium.

To do this, the apparatus comprises an input for the sound signal to be encoded, connected to the input of an analog-to-digital converter 12 whose output is connected to an input of data processing means 14 including at least one microprocessor, working memories, and memories for storing data.

The data processing means 14 are designed to perform an operation 16 of splitting up the digitized signal provided by the converter 12 into frequency components, with the splitting being conventionally performed by a Fourier transform, or else by a wavelet transform, thereby splitting up the signal in a frequency-time space. This wavelet transform is now well known to the person skilled in the art who may, if necessary, make reference to an article published in September 1987 at pages 28 to 37 in the journal "Pour la Science".

The digitized signal is split up into wavelets or Fourier series by executing a program recorded in a memory of the data processing means 14 and serves to encode one or more narrow frequency bands of the sound signal to include an encoded identification message therein. The frequencies chosen for encoding are audible frequencies, higher than about 100 Hz so as to lie in the passbands of the loudspeakers of television or radio broadcast receivers or devices for playing back

recordings. These frequencies are also less than 1000 Hz in order to avoid problems associated with loudspeaker directivity and with the attenuation of sound energy propagating in air, both of which problems increase with frequency.

The frequencies selected for encoding the sound signal are preferably chosen to lie in the range about 100 Hz to about 700 Hz. In practice, the identification message is not encoded on a single frequency, but on a relatively narrow band of frequencies having a bandwidth of a few tens of hertz, e.g. 50 Hz, or on a plurality of such narrow frequency bands.

The following operation 18 performed by the data processing means 14 consists in selecting frequency components of the signal corresponding to one or more of such narrow frequency bands in accordance with data that is previously stored in its memory.

The following operation 20 consists in encoding the energy in the selected frequency components. The encoding is of the pulse or quasi-pulse type and consists essentially in reducing the energy of the sound signal in each narrow frequency band under consideration to a value of substantially zero or else in increasing said energy up to a predetermined value, with this being done for short periods of time that are preferably less than about 100 ms so that the encoded message included in the sound signal is inaudible.

The data processing means 14 include code generator means 22 which transform the data constituting the identification message into sequences of pulses, which data may be constituted, for example, by the name of a radio station or of a television channel, the name of the program, and the exact date of broadcasting or recording. This data may be transformed by the means 22 into a sequence of bits or pulses that modulate in corresponding manner the energy of the sound signal in a frequency band, or the data may be transformed into a

plurality of sequences of bits or pulses that modulate the energy of the sound signal simultaneously in a plurality of frequency bands to increase the code rate.

It is also possible in this way to increase the inaudibility of the code message added to the sound signal, for example by encoding the message simultaneously by increasing the energy of the sound signal in one frequency band while reducing the energy in another frequency band.

The energy in the sound signal within a frequency band is preferably not encoded unless the energy therein is above a minimum value, so as to avoid adding the code message to the sound signal during a period of silence. This can be done merely by providing for the program recorded in a memory of the data processing means 14 to compare the energy of the sound signal in the frequency band under consideration with a predetermined threshold, to perform encoding of said energy so long as it is greater than the threshold, and to stop encoding when the energy is below the threshold.

The following operation 24 performed by the data processing means 14 consists in reconstituting a sound signal in digital form from the frequency components of the input signal that have not been encoded and the components that have been encoded. A digital signal is thus obtained at the output of the data processing means 14 corresponding to the input signal but including an encoded identification message.

This signal is applied to the input of a digital-to-analog converter 26 whose output is connected to an audio output 28 leading to conventional broadcasting or recording means.

Figure 2 is a diagram showing one example of how the energy of the sound signal may be encoded in a narrow band of audible frequencies. Curve A shows how the energy of the sound signal varies as a function of time, and notches B and C show two code pulses during

which the energy is reduced to substantially zero. In the example shown, the first pulse B has a duration of 10 ms, the second pulse C has twice the duration, i.e. 20 ms, and it begins about 50 ms to about 100 ms after the beginning of the first pulse B.

Any type of code may be used for transforming the data of the identification message into sequences of pulses, and, for example, such codes may be characterized by pulses of fixed or varying duration, by the repetition rate of the pulses, by groups of pulses, etc.

In general, the identification message may be encoded on a number of bits lying in the range about 50 to about 100, thereby including sufficient redundancy to reduce the risks of error on decoding, with the duration of the encoded identification message lying in the range about 3 s to about 20 s and with the repetition rate of its bits lying in the range 5 Hz to 20 Hz.

Under such conditions, the encoded identification message included in the sound signal is inaudible when the signal is reproduced by a high quality loudspeaker.

Figure 3 is a block diagram of a decoding device of the invention which is placed in the listening area of a loudspeaker 30 of a device 32 for receiving a program or for playing back a recording of the program.

The decoding device comprises a microphone 34 picking up the sound signal reproduced by the loudspeaker 30, and connected via amplifier means 36 to a bandpass filter 38 whose passband comprises the narrow frequency band(s) that convey the encoded message identifying the program. The output from the filter 38 is connected by an analog-to-digital converter 40 to an input of data processing means 42 which comprise at least one microprocessor together with working memory and memory for storing data. These data processing means 42 begin at 44 by splitting up the frequencies of the digital signal provided by the converter 40, then at 46 in

selecting the frequency components that include the encoded identification message, and then detecting at 48 the alterations in the energy of the signal in said frequency components that correspond to the code bits of the identification message. The following operation 50 consists in reconstituting the encoded message which is then stored in a memory 52.

The decoding device may optionally also include a motion detector 54, such as an accelerometer for example, with the output signal therefrom being added in any appropriate manner to the reconstituted code message prior to storing it in the memory, to indicate whether or not the decoding device is being moved by a person.

It is also possible to use a temperature detector 55 in addition to the motion detector, since the temperature of the decoding device increases perceptibly if it is worn by a person. Where the decoding device is worn by a person it is housed in a appropriate enclosure, indicated schematically by the one-dot chain line 57 in Figure 3, including appropriate means for attaching the enclosed decoding device to the person or the person's clothing. Advantageously, the enclosure is the size of a pager or smaller to permit it to be worn comfortably and conveniently by the person.

The advantage of such motion and/or temperature detectors is, for example, that it makes it possible to associate the identity of the person wearing the decoding device with the automatic identification of the programs that person listens to on a radio or a television or on a device for playing back a recording.

The decoding device of the invention thus makes it possible to store in its memory the program identification messages that it picks up successively over some length of time. The contents of the memory can be transferred at regular intervals by any appropriate means to a central processor unit which decodes the identification messages and deduces program audience



measurements therefrom, or which lists the programs picked up by a decoding device placed at a given fixed location. The data collected by the central unit can also be used to monitor the broadcasting of advertising  
5 programs.

Figure 4 is a diagram showing another embodiment of the decoding apparatus, in which the sound signal picked up by the microphone 34 is processed by analog means instead of by digital means.

10 To do this, the output from the microphone 34 is connected via the amplifier means 36 to a set of filters 56 connected in parallel, with the outputs therefrom being connected to the inputs of a circuit or set of circuits 58 for detecting code pulses formed in  
15 the above-mentioned narrow frequency bands. In conventional manner, a synchronizing clock 60 is associated with the circuit 58 or with each of the circuits 58.

The output from the, or each, circuit 58 is  
20 connected to means 62 for rebuilding the encoded message, which message is then stored in a memory.

Each filter 56 is a switched capacitance filter enabling a frequency band to be extracted from the sound signal picked up by the microphone 34 corresponding to  
25 one of the frequency bands selected in the encoding apparatus. The passband of each of the filters 56 may possibly be greater than that of the frequency band used for encoding the identification message, e.g. because of distortion or harmonic dispersion in the sound signal as  
30 played back by the loudspeaker. It is also possible to provide a plurality of filters 56 having substantially adjacent passbands.

The bits constituting the enclosed message are detected in the circuit(s) 58 by detecting rising and  
35 falling edges in the energy alterations in the sound signal or in the frequency bands in question, and by monitoring the durations of such alterations.

Figure 5 is a block diagram of another embodiment of the encoding apparatus, which in this case is of the analog type.

The audio input 10 for the sound signal to be processed is connected via amplifier means 64 to a set of frequency filters connected in parallel and comprising one or more bandpass filters 66 whose pass bands correspond to the narrow frequency bands to be encoded, together with sets of highpass, lowpass, and possibly bandpass filters 68 for transmitting the frequency components of the sound signal that are not involved in the encoding.

The output from each bandpass filter 66 is connected to an input of a controlled switch 70 that performs the function of an AND gate and that has another input receiving a control signal provided by code generator means 72 associated with a synchronizing clock 74 and serving to transform into sequences of bits the data delivered thereto by means 76 for identifying the broadcasting channel or station, means 78 for identifying the program, and a clock 80 for dating purposes.

The outputs of the switches 70 are connected to inputs of a summing circuit 82 as are the outputs from the other filters 68. The output signal from the summing circuit 82 is the reconstituted initial sound signal but now including the encoded program identification message.

In general, the encoded identification signal may be added discontinuously to the program sound signal, or else continuously with the encoded message being repeated endlessly in the program sound signal.

The invention thus makes it possible to encode an identification message in the sound signal of a program, which message is inaudible when the sound signal is reproduced by loudspeakers, even if they are of very high quality, with the frequency and level characteristics of the encoded message nevertheless enabling it to be reproduced even by loudspeakers of very

poor quality, thereby enabling the message to be picked up and extracted from the sound signal under very bad playback conditions.

- The processing applied to the sound signal by
- 5 the encoding apparatus gives rise to a delay in the transmission of the sound signal, which delay may be about 0.1 second to about 1 second. For a video program this requires the image and the sound to be resynchronized after the sound signal has been encoded.
- 10 Such resynchronization is commonplace for the person skilled in the art.

CLAIMS

1. A method for including an inaudible encoded message in a sound signal forming at least a part of a program, the message containing data indicating at least one of a broadcasting channel or station providing said program, an identity of said program and a broadcasting date of said program, comprising the steps of selecting at least one band of audible frequencies in the sound signal, altering the energy of the sound signal in said at least one band of audible frequencies in a characteristic manner that is predetermined and repeated to form an encoded sound signal, and at least one of broadcasting the program including the encoded sound signal and recording the encoded sound signal on a recording medium.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the alterations to the energy in the sound signal in said frequency band are of the pulse or quasi-pulse type.

3. A method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of comparing the energy of the sound signal in said frequency band with a threshold and wherein the step of altering the energy of the sound signal comprises altering said energy only if it is greater than the threshold.

4. A method according to claim 2, wherein the alteration pulses have a duration of less than about 100 ms.

5. A method according to claim 4, wherein the alteration pulses have a duration of about 5 ms to about 10 ms.

6. A method according to claim 2, wherein the repetition rate of said pulses is about 5 Hz to about 20 Hz.

7. A method according to claim 1, wherein said band of audible frequencies has a width of a few tens of hertz and lies between about 100 Hz and about 700 Hz.

8. A method according to claim 1, wherein the alteration of the energy of the sound signal in said at least one band of audible frequencies comprises reducing said energy to a value of substantially zero.

5 9. A method according to claim 1, wherein the alteration of the energy of the sound signal in said at least one band of audible frequencies comprises increasing said energy to a predetermined value.

10 10. A method according to claim 1, wherein the step of selecting at least one band of audible frequencies comprises selecting at least two frequency bands of the sound signal and the step of altering the energy of the sound signal comprises altering the energy of the sound signal in said at least two frequency bands simultaneously in a manner that is predetermined and repeated.

11. A method according to claim 1, wherein the step of selecting at least one band of audible frequencies comprises splitting up the sound signal into frequency components by one of analog filtering, digital Fourier transform and digital wavelet transform, the step of altering the energy of the sound signal comprises altering the energy of the frequency components in a manner that is predetermined, and rebuilding the sound signal to form the encoded sound signal.

25 12. A method of recovering an identification message encoded in a sound signal forming at least a part of a program, the identification message being encoded by altering the energy of the sound signal in at least one band of audible frequencies thereof, the sound signal being reproduced by a loudspeaker, comprising the steps of picking up the sound reproduced by the loudspeaker, detecting the alterations made to the energy of the sound signal in said at least one band of audible frequencies, retrieving the identification message from the detected alterations and storing the identification message in a memory.

13. A method according to claim 12, where the step of detecting said alterations comprises extracting at least one frequency component of said sound signal by one of analog filtering, digital Fourier transform and  
5 digital wavelet transform, and determining whether said alterations are present in said at least one frequency component.

14. An apparatus for including an inaudible encoded message in a sound signal forming at least a part  
10 of a program, the message containing data indicating at least one of a broadcast channel or station providing said program, an identity of said program and a broadcasting date of said program, comprising means for selecting at least one band of audible frequencies in the  
15 sound signal, and energy alteration means for altering the energy of the sound signal in said at least one band of audible frequencies in a characteristic manner that is predetermined and repeated to form an encoded sound signal.

20 15. Apparatus according to claim 14, further comprising code generation means for transforming at least one of channel, station, program and date identity data into at least one sequence of pulse or quasi-pulse signals and the energy alteration means is operative to  
25 alter the energy of the sound signal in said at least one band of audible frequencies in response to said pulse or quasi-pulse signals.

16. Apparatus according to claim 14, further comprising means for comparing the energy of the signal  
30 in said at least one band of audible frequencies with a threshold, and means for preventing said alteration of said energy when it is below the threshold.

17. Apparatus according to claim 14, further comprising analog-to-digital conversion means for  
35 converting the sound signal to digital form, wherein said selecting means and said energy alteration means comprise data processing means for splitting the digitized sound

signal into a plurality of frequency components at least one of which falls within said at least one band of audible frequencies, said data processing means being further operative to alter the energy of the at least one frequency component within said at least one band of audible frequencies to encode said at least one frequency component with data of said inaudible encoded message, and to combine said plurality of frequency components including the at least one encoded frequency component to form an encoded digital sound signal, the apparatus further comprising digital-to-analog conversion means for converting the encoded digital sound signal to analog form as said encoded sound signal.

18. Apparatus according to claim 15, wherein said selecting means comprises at least one bandpass filtering means for separating said at least one band of audible frequencies from said sound signal, lowpass filtering means for separating low frequency portions of said sound signal having frequencies less than said at least one band of audible frequencies from said sound signal and highpass filtering means for separating high frequency portions of said sound signal having frequencies greater than said at least one band of audible frequencies, said energy alteration means comprises switching means coupled with said bandpass filtering means to receive said at least one band of audible frequencies for selectively providing said at least one band of audible frequencies at an output thereof in response to said at least one sequence of pulse or quasi-pulse signals from said code generation means to encode said at least one band of audible frequencies, said apparatus further comprising summing means for combining the at least one encoded band of audible frequencies with the low and high frequency portions of said sound signal to form the encoded sound signal.

19. An apparatus for recovering an identification message encoded in a sound signal forming at least a part of a program, the identification message being encoded by altering the energy of the sound signal in at least one band of audible frequencies thereof, the sound signal being reproduced by a loudspeaker, comprising: microphone means for converting the sound signal reproduced by said loudspeaker into an electrical sound signal, means for detecting alterations in the energy of the electrical sound signal in said at least one band of audible frequencies, means for retrieving the identification message from the detected alterations, and means for storing identification message in a memory.

20. Apparatus according to claim 19, further comprising analog-to-digital converter means for converting the electrical sound signal to digital form, wherein the detecting means, the retrieving means and the storing means comprise data processing means for splitting the digitized sound signal into a plurality of frequency components at least one of which falls within said at least one band of audible frequencies, said data processing means being further operative to detect alterations in the energy of the at least one frequency component, to retrieve the identification message from the detected alterations and to store the identification message in said memory.

21. Apparatus according to claim 19, wherein the detecting means comprises bandpass filtering means for separating said at least one band of audible frequencies from said electrical sound signal.

22. Apparatus according to claim 19, further comprising means for enclosing said apparatus such that said apparatus may be carried on a person.

23. Apparatus according to claim 22, further comprising means for determining whether said apparatus is being carried by a person, and means for storing an indication of such determination.



24. Apparatus according to claim 23, wherein the determining means comprises motion detection means for detecting motion of said apparatus indicating that said apparatus is being carried by a person.

5 25. Apparatus according to claim 23, wherein the determining means comprises means for detecting body heat from a person carrying said apparatus.

26. A method of estimating an audience for widely disseminated audio information, said widely  
10 disseminated audio information including an inaudible identification code indicating a source thereof and included within at least one band of frequencies of said widely disseminated audio information by modifying an energy level of a portion thereof within said at least  
15 one band of frequencies, comprising the steps of:

selecting a group of individuals as representative of the audience;

providing each of said group of individuals with a respective personal monitoring device capable of  
20 being carried on the person of said each of said group of individuals, the personal monitoring device including means for converting sounds including said widely disseminated audio information received thereby into a processing signal, means for extracting the inaudible  
25 identification code from said processing signal by detecting said modifications to the energy level thereof within said at least one band of frequencies, and means for storing information from the extracted code indicating the source of said widely disseminated audio  
30 information;

collecting information concerning widely disseminated audio information provided to each of said group of individuals during a predetermined time period with the use of each said respective personal monitoring  
35 device carried thereby by extracting inaudible identification codes from processing signals converted from sounds including said widely disseminated audio

information received by the respective monitoring device carried by each of said group of individuals and storing said information from the extracted codes; and

producing an estimate of the audience for at  
5 least one source of widely disseminated audio information based on the collected information.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein the step of collecting information comprises extracting and storing identification codes representing radio and/or  
10 television stations and/or channels providing said widely disseminated audio information as at least a part of a signal transmitted thereby.

28. The method of claim 27, wherein the step of collecting information comprises extracting and  
15 storing identification codes identifying radio stations transmitting radio signals as said widely disseminated audio information.

29. The method of claim 27, wherein the step of collecting information comprises extracting and  
20 storing identification codes representing television stations and/or channels providing said widely disseminated audio information as a part of a television signal transmitted thereby.

30. The method of claim 26, wherein the step  
25 of producing the audience estimate comprises transferring the information stored by each of the personal monitoring devices to a centralized processor and producing said audience estimate with the use of said centralized processor based on the information transferred thereto.

31. A monitoring device for use in collecting  
30 information for estimating an audience for widely disseminated audio information while carried on the person of an individual audience member, said widely disseminated audio information including an inaudible  
35 identification code indicating a source thereof and included within at least one band of frequencies of said widely disseminated audio information by modifying an

energy level of a portion thereof within said at least one band of frequencies, comprising:

an enclosure;

means for attaching the enclosure to the person  
5 of an individual audience member;

transducer means for converting sounds including said widely disseminated audio information received thereby into a processing signal;

code extraction means for extracting the  
10 inaudible identification code from said processing signal by detecting said modifications to the energy level thereof within said at least one band of frequencies; and

storage means for storing information from the extracted code indicating the source of said widely  
15 disseminated audio information;

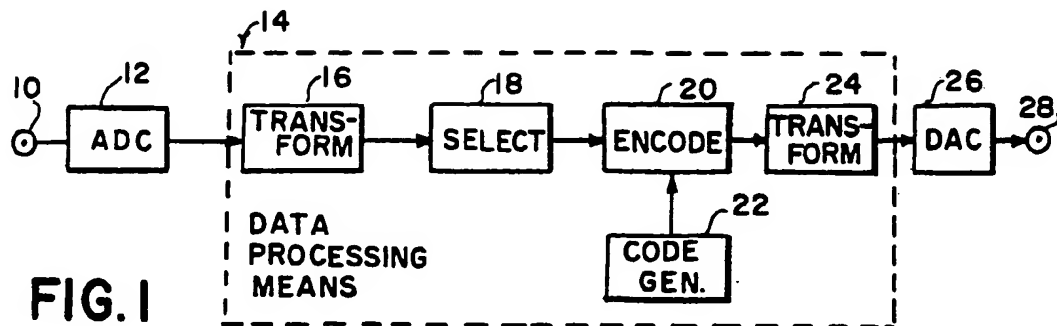
said transducer means, said code extraction means and said storage means being carried within said enclosure.

32. The monitoring device of claim 31, further  
20 comprising means for determining whether said monitoring device is being carried by a person, and means for storing an indication of such determination.

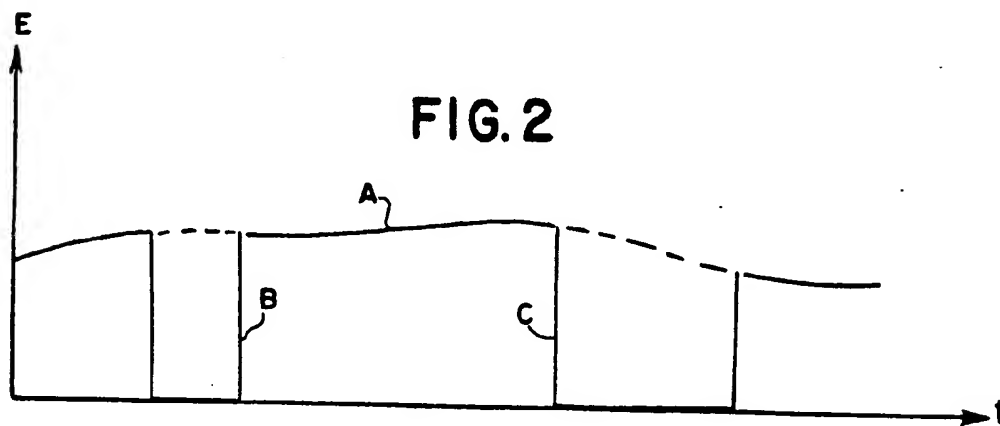
33. The monitoring device of claim 32, wherein the determining means comprises motion detection means  
25 for detecting motion of said apparatus indicating that said apparatus is being carried by a person.

34. The monitoring device of claim 32, wherein the determining means comprises means for detecting body heat from a person carrying said apparatus.

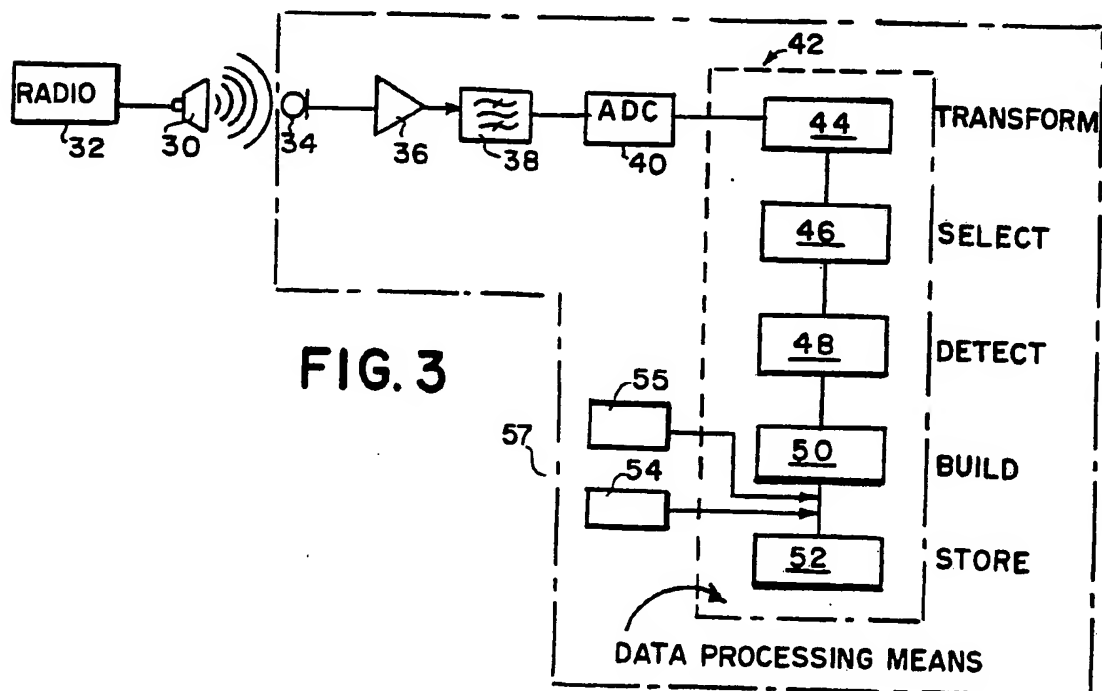
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**FIG. 1**



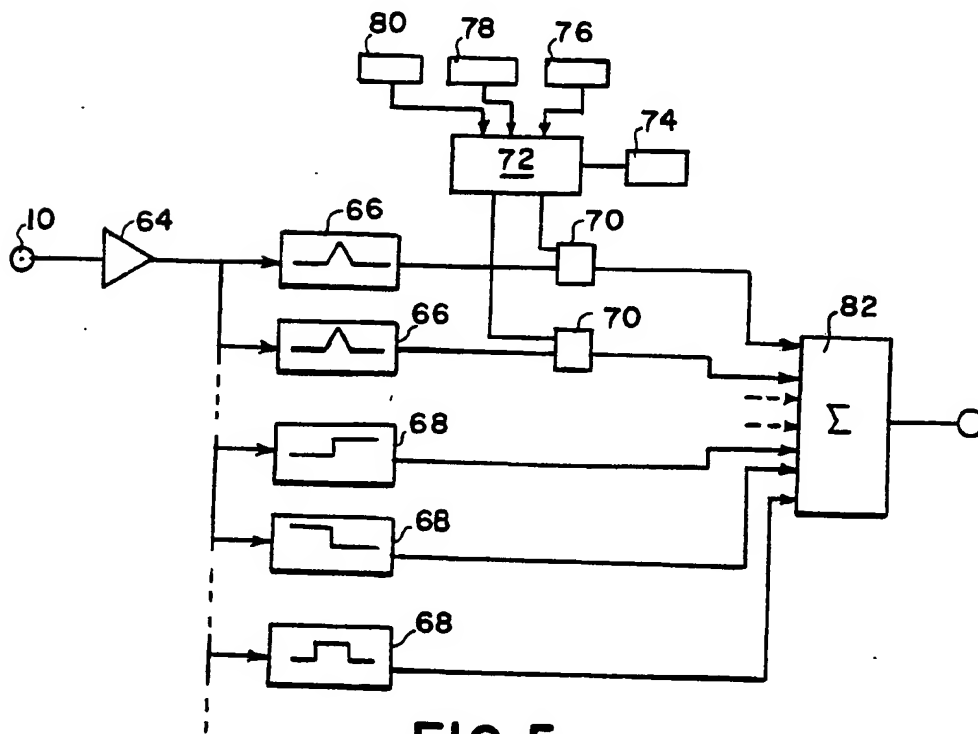
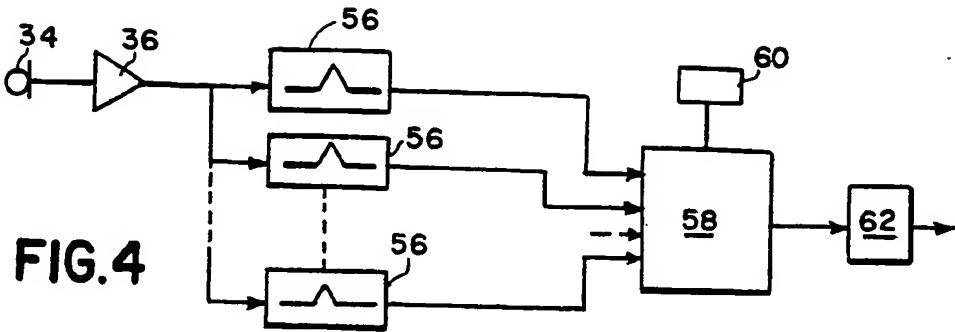
**FIG. 2**



**FIG. 3**

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US92/07740

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**

IPC(5) :H04B 17/00; H04H 9/00

US CL :455/2; 358/84; 381/58

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 455/2; 358/84; 381/58; 455/3.1

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

USPTO APS: Search terms - message or code; sound; inaudible or subaudible -

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US, A, 4,955,070 (WELSH ET AL.) 04 September 1990, see entire document.	1, 12, 14, 19, 26 & 31
A	WO, A, WO91/11062 (YOUNG ET AL.) 25 July 1991, see entire document.	1, 12, 14, 19, 26 and 31

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance	*X*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
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*L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*Z*	document member of the same patent family
*O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
*P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search 31 OCTOBER 1992	Date of mailing of the international search report J2 DEC 1992
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ <sup>US</sup> Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. NOT APPLICABLE	Authorized officer LISA CHAROUEL EGUYEN EGOC-HO INTERNATIONAL DIVISION Telephone No. (703) 305-4379